NEWPORT MERCURY.

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2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1806. [*No.* 2304.

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Linens per do. or piece.
Ticklenburgs per do. or do.
Isle-of-France Indigo per cwt.
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Havanna brown and white Sugars per box.
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Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel. *Newport, June* 6, 1806.

From the NORFOLK *(Virginia)* LEDGER.

JAMES GARNETT, Esq. a member of Congress from Virginia, has written an address to his constituents, from which we have made some extracts, which will merit the consideration of every true American. This address is written with a degree of temperance and ability, and demands attention.—Mr. Garnett is a *republican*, and represents the district composed of the counties of Caroline, Essex King and Queen, and King William. Having stated the nature of our differences with Great-Britain, and the resolution offered by Mr. Gregg, Mr. Garnett observes:—

"To engage in any contest to which the resources of our country were incompetent, would be an evidence rather of madness than courage. It was no disgrace to our country to be at this time incapable of waging a commercial war with Great-Britain, nor was there a shadow either of justice or reason, in charging us, for affecting this incapacity, with any partiality for England, unless the opinion which we had been hardy enough to pronounce, that six American frigates were not a match for eight hundred British ships of war, could be construed as a proof of such partiality. The love of country, which prompts the glorious sacrifice both of life and fortune, would prove a curse instead of a blessing, unless accompanied by the judgment, at all times, to perceive our true interests, and to estimate properly our capacity to assert and maintain them.

Another objection to the proposed measure was that it could not, at one and the same time be considered, as some called it, "taking such a pacific step as could give her no offence." If the first, its ruinous tendency, we thought, had been sufficiently demonstrated. If the last, its inefficacy to cure the evils complained of, must be manifest. It was asserted that Great-Britain could be coerced only by strong measures; and all we asked was, that those who propose them, would prove to us the policy and the power of using them at this time, and the capacity of the country to persevere in them. We conceived it a sufficient answer to all the arguments, used on these points, to remind gentlemen of the difference between six frigates, or twenty if they pleased, and eight hundred ships of war; and of the magnitude of the sacrifice, which we were called upon to hazard, compared to the object for which it was to be made. To the arguments, urged in favour of doing something, at this time, we answered, that our minister at London was, at this very time, engaged in discussing our differences with that court, and that he had given us reason to hope he should amicably adjust them; that if any reliance could be placed in this assurance, it would be premature to do any thing whilst this negociation was pending. If England was disposed to go to war, this measure, before it could be brought to operate upon her, might enable her to do us incalculable mischief, by the capture of our vessels, and perhaps the plunder of some of our seaport towns. On the contrary, if she was inclined to peace, any evidence of hostility on our part, might retard, but could not possibly accelerate it. Unless indeed we could presume that she feared us, which, after our conduct towards Spain, it was utterly impossible that she could do. Whatever impression we might have made upon her at the first of the session, by the proposed measure she could not now be made to believe that we would persevere in this, or any other measure adopted ostensibly to coerce her, after knowing that a power, which had injured and insulted us full as much in proportion to her ability to admit, as Great Britain had done, had been treated in the manner in which we had treated Spain. After acting, apparently at least, so pusillanimously towards that nation, nothing less than an actual declaration of war, could make Great-Britain believe us in earnest, in any attempt to force her into a compliance with our wishes. We had deprived ourselves of credibility on this point, and we must take the consequences. If we had acted consistently; if the outrages of Spain had been met with the same spirit of just indignation as those of Britain, there might perhaps, have been some probability of accelerating the proposed measure, even admitting that this was the sole motive of its adoption. But when Great-Britain knew (as she certainly would do from her minister here, who had our secrets almost as soon as we had it ourselves) that we had acted, to all appearances at least, a dastardly part towards Spain, or rather France, she would not, she could not, believe us capable of any other conduct towards her.

The veil, which has heretofore concealed this part of our proceeding from the public eye, is at length removed, and I hasten to exhibit a concise statement of that transaction before that tribunal, whose right finally to decide all questions of national import, I hope will never be infringed. At the commencement of the present session, the President sent us two messages, the one public, the other confidential; the first breathing a spirit of just indignation at our wrongs, and a determination to pursue all proper means to redress them; the other certainly not contradictory to the first: the public message recommending decisive measures, particularly towards Spain, with whom our negociation had failed, and who had injured us as much to the extent of her power, as Great-Britain; the private message, upon which the majority of the house has determined, much to my regret, continued the injunction of secrecy, containing no sentiments in opposition to the public one. A committee, appointed on this message, brought in a report, expressive of sentiments consentaneous to those in the first, and consequently not hostile to those in the last message. This report recommended it to Congress, to authorise the President to raise certain troops, the number of which was intended to be four thousand, for the purpose of repelling and punishing any aggressions on our frontiers: which had been violated, and which were threatened with invasion for several months previous to the battle of Trafalgar, the issue of which compelled Spain to turn her attention to another quarter. Another object for which this force was designed, was the defence and protection of our lately acquired territory, which was, and still is, entirely destitute of defence, and several hundred miles distant from the nearest western state. No offensive expedition against the Floridas, as some have falsely asserted, was either wished or intended by any of the friends of this report, as far as I heard or understood their sentiments. Nothing was more remote from our wishes than war, either with Spain or England. A large majority of the house rejected this report. In this instance, I was in the minority. A resolution, which had been previously laid upon our table, (after being rejected by the committee who brought in the report) was then offered to the house by one of the majority. This resolution proposed to *appropriate two millions of dollars, ostensibly for the vague purpose of defraying any extraordinary expences which might be incurred in our intercourse with foreign nations, but asserted to be in reality for the purchase of the Floridas.* It also authorised the President to borrow the money at six per cent. without fixing any time or fund for the redemption of the debt; and proposed to continue the additional duty of two and a half per cent. on imports commonly called the Mediterranean fund, which fund, the law creating it, declared should cease with the Tripolitan war. We proposed to specify the object, and to limit the sum. The specification was agreed to, fifty eight voting against it; and the debt to be incurred, made redeemable at will, but the limitation was rejected, and even the specification itself afterwards struck out in the bill. *Among the arguments urged to justify the measure finally adopted, it was said that these were the secret wishes of the President.*

To this we answered, that although we were disposed to treat with respect the opinions of the President, when officially communicated, yet even then we did not conceive ourselves under any obligation to adopt them. We considered ourselves the representatives of a free and independent people, *sent us here to be governed, not by men but by principles; and to yield obedience to nothing but the convictions of our own deliberate judgment.* That if the President has any opinions on this subject, other than those which he had communicated, they *ought to form the subject of another confidential message.* And that if this scheme for appropriating two millions towards an object not specified, was his, it was in direct contradiction to the principle, which he himself had recommended and enforced in one of his former messages. In his message to the seventh Congress, he says—"In our care too, of the public contributions entrusted to our direction, it would be prudent to multiply barriers against dissipation, by appropriating specific sums, to every specific purpose susceptible of definition; by disallowing all application of money, varying from the appropriation in object, or transcending it in amount; by reducing the undefined field of contingencies, and thereby circumscribing discretionary powers over money; by bringing back to a single department all accountabilities, where the examination may be prompt, efficacious, and uniform." How far this bill, appropriating

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"To engage in any contest to which the resources of our country were incompetent, would be an evidence rather of madness than courage. It was no disgrace to our country to be at this time incapable of waging a commercial war with Great-Britain, nor was there a shadow either of justice or reason, in charging us, for affecting this incapacity, with any partiality for England, unless the opinion which we had been hardy enough to pronounce, that six American frigates were not a match for eight hundred British ships of war, could be construed as a proof of such partiality. The love of country, which prompts the glorious sacrifice both of life and fortune, would prove a curse instead of a blessing, unless accompanied by the judgment, at all times, to perceive our true interests, and to estimate properly our capacity to assert and maintain them.

Another objection to the proposed measure was that it could not, at one and the same time be considered, as some called it, "taking such a pacific step as could give her no offence." If the first, its ruinous tendency, we thought, had been sufficiently demonstrated. If the last its inefficacy to cure the evils complained of, must be manifest. It was asserted that Great-Britain could be coerced only by strong measures; and all we asked was, that those who propose them, would prove to us the policy and the power of using them at this time, and the capacity of the country to persevere in them. We conceived it a sufficient answer to all the arguments, used on these points, to remind gentlemen of the difference between six frigates, or twenty if they pleased, and eight hundred ships of war; and of the magnitude of the sacrifice, which we were called upon to hazard, compared to the object for which it was to be made. To the arguments, urged in favour of doing something, at this time, we answered, that our minister at London was, at this very time, engaged in discussing our differences with that court, and that he had given us reason to hope he should amicably adjust them; that if any reliance could be placed in this assurance, it would be premature to do any thing whilst this negociation was pending. If England was disposed to go to war, this measure, before it could be brought to operate upon her, might enable her to do us incalculable mischief, by the capture of our vessels, and perhaps the plunder of some of our seaport towns. On the contrary, if she was inclined to peace, any evidence of hostility on our part, might retard, but could not possibly accelerate it. Unless indeed we could presume that she feared us, which, after our conduct towards Spain, it was utterly impossible that she could do. Whatever impression we might have made upon her at the first of the session, by the proposed measure she could not now be made to believe that we would persevere in this, or any other measure adopted ostensibly to coerce her, after knowing that a power, which had injured and insulted us full as much in proportion to her ability to admit, as Great Britain had done, had been treated in the manner in which we had treated Spain. After acting, apparently at least, so pusillanimously towards that nation, nothing less than an actual declaration of war, could make Great-Britain believe us in earnest, in any attempt to force her into a compliance with our wishes. We had deprived ourselves of credibility on this point, and we must take the consequences. If we had acted consistently; if the outrages of Spain had been met with the same spirit of just indignation as those of Britain, there might perhaps, have been some probability of accelerating the proposed measure, even admitting that this was the sole motive of its adoption. But when Great-Britain knew (as she certainly would do from her minister here, who had our secrets almost as soon as we had it ourselves) that we had acted, to all appearances at least, a dastardly part towards Spain, or rather France, she would not, she could not, believe us capable of any other conduct towards her.

The veil, which has heretofore concealed this part of our proceeding from the public eye, is at length removed, and I hasten to exhibit a concise statement of that transaction before that tribunal, whose right finally to decide all questions of national import, I hope will never be infringed. At the commencement of the present session, the President sent us two messages, the one public, the other confidential; the first breathing a spirit of just indignation at our wrongs, and a determination to pursue all proper means to redress them; the other certainly not contradictory to the first: the public message recommending decisive measures, particularly towards Spain, with whom our negociation had failed, and who had injured us as much to the extent of her power, as Great-Britain; the private message, upon which the majority of the house has determined, much to my regret, continued the injunction of secrecy, containing no sentiments in opposition to the public one. A committee, appointed on this message, brought in a report, expressive of sentiments consentaneous to those in the first, and consequently not hostile to those in the last message. This report recommended it to Congress, to authorise the President to raise certain troops, the number of which was intended to be four thousand, for the purpose of repelling and punishing any aggressions on our frontiers: which had been violated, and which were threatened with invasion for several months previous to the battle of Trafalgar, the issue of which compelled Spain to turn her attention to another quarter. Another object for which this force was designed, was the defence and protection of our lately acquired territory, which was, and still is, entirely destitute of defence, and several hundred miles distant from the nearest western state. No offensive expedition against the Floridas, as some have falsely asserted, was either wished or intended by any of the friends of this report, as far as I heard or understood their sentiments. Nothing was more remote from our wishes than war, either with Spain or England. A large majority of the house rejected this report. In this instance, I was in the minority. A resolution, which had been previously laid upon our table, (after being rejected by the committee who brought in the report) was then offered to the house by one of the majority. This resolution proposed to *appropriate two millions of dollars, ostensibly for the vague purpose of defraying any extraordinary expences which might be incurred in our intercourse with foreign nations, but asserted to be in reality for the purchase of the Floridas.* It also authorised the President to borrow the money at six per cent. without fixing any time or fund for the redemption of the debt; and proposed to continue the additional duty of two and a half per cent. on imports commonly called the Mediterranean fund, which fund, the law creating it, declared should cease with the Tripolitan war. We proposed to specify the object, and to limit the sum. The specification was agreed to, fifty eight voting against it; and the debt to be incurred, made redeemable at will, but the limitation was rejected, and even the specification itself afterwards struck out in the bill. *Among the arguments urged to justify the measure finally adopted, it was said that these were the secret wishes of the President.*

To this we answered, that although we were disposed to treat with respect the opinions of the President, when officially communicated, yet even then we did not conceive ourselves under any obligation to adopt them. We considered ourselves the representatives of a free and independent people, *sent us here to be governed, not by men but by principles; and to yield obedience to nothing but the convictions of our own deliberate judgment.* That if the President has any opinions on this subject, other than those which he had communicated, they *ought to form the subject of another confidential message.* And that if this scheme for appropriating two millions towards an object not specified, was his, it was in direct contradiction to the principle, which he himself had recommended and enforced in one of his former messages. In his message to the seventh Congress, he says—"In our care too, of the public contributions entrusted to our direction, it would be prudent to multiply barriers against dissipation, by appropriating specific sums to every specific purpose susceptible of definition; by disallowing all application of money, varying from the appropriation in object, or transcending it in amount; by reducing the undefined field of contingencies, and thereby circumscribing discretionary powers over money; by bringing back to a single department all accountabilities, where the examination may be prompt, efficacious, and uniform." How far this bill, appropriating

two millions of dollars towards an object not specified, and giving at the same time a discretionary power to exceed that appropriation, conforms to the excellent and truly republican doctrine contained in the above extract, I shall leave the public to judge.

Amongst other arguments in favour of specification, I must not omit the following: that if this business was to be kept secret, (and a strong effort was made to the very last to conceal it) specifying the object of the appropriation could do no possible injury—whilst it would fix the responsibility on the President, where it ought to be. That although we had no disposition to doubt for a moment, the disposition of that officer, to apply the money in the way intended; yet that law, and not confidence, was, and ought, forever to be the rule in all practicable cases, under which we should act towards. The right to make appropriations of money in secret, was also *denied*, as a practice calculated to destroy one of the most efficient checks, which the people had over their representatives. But the objection which appeared to us most important, and indeed insuperable, was the apparent disgrace of the proposed measure. For whatever might be said, respecting the policy of acquiring the Floridas; the advantage of which we did not deny; yet the appropriation of money to buy them, under existing circumstances, must, and would be considered, as in the highest degree pusillanimous and disgraceful. The true motives of those gentlemen who were in favor of purchasing the Floridas, however pure they might be, could not be known abroad, but would be inferred from the known facts. These facts must inevitably produce an unfavourable inference, whether it was true or not, and the consequence to our country, would be as fatal from this conclusion, although it might happen to be false, as if it was fairly deducible from the true motives of those who supported this measure. *For it had frequently been declared on the floor of Congress, and none had denied it, that France had threatened us with war, if we came to a rupture with Spain; that Spain was not averse to an accommodation of our differences, but that France would not suffer her to make it, unless money was used as the means of propitiation.* That France had intimated her willingness to interfere upon this condition, and had given assurances, that Spain should do what we wished on these terms. Under these circumstances we contended, that whether gentlemen were governed by fear of Fance; or really preferred purchasing the Floridas, to an exchange of territory, (which was the only thing we could consent to propose to Spain) if money was thus appropriated, it would, and must be understood, not only by France, but by the world, as the effect of intimidation; and that the necessary consequence of such a belief abroad, must be the entire prostration of our national character. *The day after this bill passed, which was on the 18th of January, dispatches from our minster at London were sent to us which had been received before Christmas.* These dispatches several members declared would have changed their vote, if they had seen them in time; whilst others affirmed that they served to confirm them in the propriety of their's.

From the above statement, it must be evident, what connection our conclave transactions (which were all known to two at least of the foreign ministers here, notwithstanding the injunction of secrecy.) had with our proceedings towards Great-Britain. The insults, and the injuries of Spain were to be met with money apparently if not in reality, given to France to purchase her mediation. The insults, and the injuries of Great-Britin, by commercial restrictions, calculated, as we thought ourselves justified in believing, (if Mr. Pitt had lived) to produce at least an aggravation of those insults and injuries—if not war. Restrictions too, which in their operation at home, would amount, as we believed, almost to a total sacrifice of the agricultural, to the commercial interests of our country. Uniformity and consistency of conduct towards both nations, were necessary in order to produce any effect upon either.—If the coercion of Great-Britain was to be attempted our conduct towards Spain should have been firm and decisive. But admitting that we had acted towards Spain as was right, which I can never be induced to think, consistency required, at least a suspension of our proceedings towards Great-Brian until we could hear the result of our ministers negociation with her. The sole object of which negociation was, the redress of those very grievances of which we at present complained."

IMPORTANT

BRITISH STATE PAPER.

DECLARATION.

GEORGE the THIRD *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, Arch-Treasurer, and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. &c.*

THE Court of Prussia has avowed those hostile designs, which she thought to conceal by her friendly professions.

The *Note Verbale*, delivered on the 4th of April, by the Prussian Envoy, Baron Jacob Kloest, to the British Ministry, announces that the Electorate of Hanover has been *taken possession of*, and that the ports of the German Seas and of Lubeck, have been closed against the British Flag.

This Declaration gives the lie to all those assurances by which the Cabinet of Berlin has hitherto endeavoured to cloak its proceedings: to which it moreover adds the pretension that his Prussian Majesty, has acquired, by his system of policy, claims to the gratitude of all the Northern Powers.

Thus actually dispossessed of the ancient inheritance of my family, and insulted in my rights as a Sovereign, I have ordered those measures to be taken which the honor of my Crown require, but I still owe it to myself, to Europe, and to my subjects, to make a public Declaration of my sentiments, as Elector of Brunswick Lunenburgh, upon the unjust usurpation of my German possessions.

It is not necessary to prove how contrary this act is to the rights of nations, or to the laws of the German Empire. Their infraction is too evident to be required to be proved. It is the most sacred principles of good faith, of honor, and in fact all the obligations upon which the reciprocal safety of different States amongst themselves, and of each civil society in itself repose, which are trodden under foot in such a manner, that the world would have difficulty in believing it, if I did not cause the facts to be laid before them, which are authenticated in the narrative which I have ordered to be prepared.

The proceedings of the Court of Berlin, when the Electorate was occupied by its troops in 1805—its conduct, far from being friendly during the negotiation for the indemnities which followed the Peace of Luneville—the declaration which it made, when France prepared to invade the Electorate—and lastly, the burthensome conditions under which it endeavoured to cause it to be evacuated, to substitute her own troops, instead of those of France, had given too many proofs to the government of Hanover, not to oblige it to endeavour to avoid all sort of intervention on the part of this Power, even at the moment that it was on the point of engaging in a dispute with France. The events which retarded the arrival in Hanover of the expedition, concerted between Great-Britain, Russia and Sweden, gave the Prussian troops an opportunity of anticipating them, after the French army had been obliged to evacuate the Electorate.

This step was accompanied by the most friendly protestations on the part of Prussia. She invited the Hanoverian Government to resume its functions in my name, and to collect the wreck of the army.

The country, already so unfortunate, doubly felt the weight of the numerous requisitions extorted by the Prussian corps, without the least regard to the situation in which the French left it.

After the unfortunate result of the campaign of the Allies in the South of the Empire, an attack in the North was to be expected. *His Imperial Majesty of Russia, to obviate the dangers to which Prussia might be exposed, placed, in consequence of the Convention of Potsdam, his troops under Count de Tolstoy and the corps of General Benningsen* UNDER *the orders of his* PRUSSIAN MAJESTY, and promised him moreover, all the assistance for which he might have occasion. It was scarcely to be expected that Prussia would avail herself of this advantage, and of that which the promise of the SUBSIDY she had asked of GREAT-BRITAIN gave her, to obtain from France terms contrary to the interest which these resources were intended to protect. This, notwithstanding has actually happened. The Secret Treaty, the effects of which are beginning to appear, was signed by Count Haugwitz and the French General Duroc, the 15th of December, 1805, the period fixed as the term when Prussia was to declare against France, in case that Power should have rejected the proposition which Count Haugwitz was to make to her, in consequence of the Convention of Potsdam.

Seven days after December 22, the Cabinet of Berlin proposed to the British Ambassador the arrangements to be taken in common with the Prussian Generals, for the positions of the Allied Armies in Lower Saxony; and dispatched, in consequence, Lieutenant-Colonel Baron De Krusemark, with a letter to the Hanoverian Government, to induce it to furnish provisions for the French garrison at Hameln.

It was necessary to concur in this arrangement (which was only provisionally terminated the 4th of January), because it was to prevent the French troops from undertaking any thing against Hanover during the negociation.

Was the Court of Berlin then ignorant in what manner Count Haugwitz had concluded this negociation? Did it not know before the signature of the Treaty, what would be the end of it? Or, did that Minister dispose as he pleased of the good faith of his Master?

It was on the 27th of January that the Cabinet of Berlin announced to the Hanoverian Government, "that in consequence of a Treaty signed and *ratified* by the two parties, my German possessions would no longer be occupied by the French troops; that they would be entirely evacuated by those who were still there, and delivered up until a *future peace* between England and France should have decided their condition, to the protection of the troops of his Prussian Majesty, and to his exclusive administration." The Hanoverian Government was required, but to no purpose, to intimate to all the Public Officers, that they were, for the future, to consider themselves as finally responsible to the Prussian Commission of Administration, excluding all *foreign reference.*

The dispatch addressed the 25th of January to the Prussian Minister, and intended to justify this proceeding, was *signed with the King of Prussia's* OWN HAND. It ended with these words: "I think it unnecessary to observe how much the territories in question ought to be satisfied with this change of scene; and my wishes would be fulfilled if in consequence of the disinterested views by which I am impelled, the administration I have taken upon me should turn out to the happiness of the country and its inhabitants; and by that means *satisfactory to his* Britannic Majesty, to whom I desire nothing more than to give, in *this instance, as in all others,* all the proofs of consideration, of deference, and of FRIENDSHIP, which circumstance may put in my power."

The experience of the past, and, a well founded apprehension of the future, did not allow me to hesitate about the part necessary to be taken; and my Electoral Government was instructed not to enter into any negociation, the object of which might have been to avoid a new French invasion, by allowing the Prussians to occupy Hanover.

The protest made upon this occasion by my Electoral Minister of State, was ineffectual. The King of Prussia caused the greatest part of the country to be occupied at the moment that my troops re-embarked; and his measures were executed without the least regard.

It was too easy to foresee that Count Haugwitz would find means at Paris to bring back the arrangement between Prussia and France, *announced here as ratified by the contracting parties,* to its original intention.

This was what took place; and the French troops took possession of Anspach, one of the objects of compensation according to the treaty of December 15, the very day that the Marquis De Lucchesini could reach Berlin with intelligence that France required the execution of the articles agreed upon at Vienna.

This answer returned by the British Cabinet to the communication of January 25, did not arrive at Berlin until after the Minister of State, Baron Hardenberg, had announced to the British Envoy the hostile measures which have compelled me to suspend my relations with a Court which could so far forget itself.

The Prussian note of April 4 can furnish no good arguments to establish an unjustifiable measure.

It begins by vaunting the pacific dispositions of Prussia. This disposition is no further sincere, than as it has for its foundation the principles of a just neutrality. The Note delivered by the Cabinet of Berlin to the French Minister on the 14th of October, at the very instant that Prussia appeared to feel the affront which she received by the violation of the territory of Anspach, acknowledges that the conduct which she had followed, *to that time*, had proved of advantage to France.

Her actions had much less pretensions to the character of impartiality. After having *permitted the French troops who seized on the Electorate of Hanover, a passage through the Prussian territory, she declared herself ready to oppose, sword in hand, that which the Emperor of Russia had demanded for his armies.*

France herself forced the passage; she pretended to offer excuses for that step, but it was in a manner equally offensive.

She had seen too clearly where the resentment of Prussia would terminate, which in fact appeared to be stifled, when his Imperial Majesty of Russia engaged in a personal communication with the King.

Prussia then demanded subsidies of Great-Britain, which were promised to her, and she signed the Convention of Potsdam, *the conditions of which she would doubtless have been more disposed to fulfil, if I could have so far forgotten my duty as to consent to the proposition of ceding the electorate of Hanover for some Prussian Province.*

Prussia affirms, that from the events of the war, she has not had the choice of means to secure the safety of its Monarchy, and of the States of the North. She wishes to make it appear, that she has been *compelled to aggrandize herself*, and to become the instrument, rather than the object of the vengeance of my enemies.

Such an avowal does not become a great power.—All Europe knows that it depended on Prussia, before the battle of Austerlitz, to give repose to Europe, if she had taken the part which her real interests, and the outraged honor of her Monarchy dictated to her. She can no longer be excused, after having missed such an opportunity; and even since the event of the 2d of December, did she not command an army of 250,000 men, who still remember the victories it obtained under the great Frederick, which was in the best disposition, and supported by the whole Russian army, two corps of which were actually under the command of the King of Prussia?

She would, without doubt, have been subject to certain risks; but she found herself in a situation, when every danger must be encountered, to save the honor of the State.—The Prince who hesitates in making a choice, destroys the principle which serves as the basis of a military monarchy; and Prussia ought already to begin to feel the sacrifice he has made of her independence.

The Note of April 4, affirms, "That France had considered the Electorate as its conquest, and that its troops had been on the point of re-entering it to make a definite disposal of it."

The Electorate of Hanover, as an integral part of the Germanic Empire, *is not concerned in the war between Great-Britain and France;* nevertheless, it has been unjustly invaded by that Power, which has, notwithstanding, frequently indicated the object for which she was disposed to restore it.

France was at length compelled to abandon the country, and forty thousand of my troops, and those of my allies, were established there, when the Count de Haugwitz signed the treaty which disposes of my States. It is true, that the Russian corps was then at the disposal of his Prussian Majesty; but its Chief, with the genuine spirit of an honorable man, was not the less determined to fight, if the Allies of his Master were attacked; we shall not speak of the French garrison which remained at Hameln, insufficient in point of number, deprived of the means of defence, and on the point of being besieged, when the promises of Prussia caused the plan to be abandoned.

The intention of France to dispose definitively of the Electorate, would have been contrary to the assertions she has so often made. It would, moreover, have been contrary to the usage of war, since even a conquest is not definitely disposed of before a peace; and particularly at a moment when a wish might exist, to manifest a pacific disposition.

Prussia had no right to judge if Great-Britain had the means of opposing the return of my enemies to the Electorate. Her power furnishes her with the means of bringing the war to an honorable end, for the interests she defends; but it is difficult to conceive in what light Prussia pretends that her measures removed troops that are *strangers* to the Electorate, and ensure the repose of the North. Her troops, in consequence of the treacherous conduct of her Cabinet, will remain as much strangers to the Electorate as the French troops.

Prussia should not speak of her sacrifices, at the moment when her only aim is to aggrandize herself, unless she feels the loss of her independence to be such, and how much she has departed from her duty; in abandoning one of the oldest possessions of her House, and of subjects who implored in vain, her assistance. Besides, her sacrifices have no connection with my system of policy, and confer no right on her to usurp the government of my German subjects, whose fidelity nothing has hitherto shaken, and which they will retain towards my person, and a family of Princes, who for many years have only sought their happiness.

It is evident that the conduct of the Court of Berlin is not the free expression of the will of its Sovereign, but the consequence of the influence exercised by my enemies in the Cabinet of that Prince. All the Courts, and all the States, however, who can judge of circumstances, and all that they owe to the system adopted by the Court of Berlin, will agree that the act committed against a Sovereign united to his Prussian Majesty by the ties of blood, and until now by those of friendship, places the safety of Europe in greater danger than any act of hostility on the part of a power with which one might be at open war.

Convinced of the justice of my cause, I make my appeal to all the Powers of Europe, who are interested in resisting the consolidation of a system, which by threatening the Empire brings into question the security of the whole. I demand most earnestly, the constitutional aid which is due to me as an Elector, from the Empire, its august Head, as well as Russia and Sweden, the Powers who have guaranteed its constitution and who have already manifested, and still continue to manifest, the most honourable disposition for the preservation of my States.

Lastly, I protest in the most solemn manner, for myself, and my heirs, against every encroachment on my rights in the Electorate of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, and its dependencies; and I repeat in quality of Elector, the Declaration made by the Minister of my Crown at the Court of Berlin, that no advantage, arising from political arrangements, much less any offer whatever of an indemnity, or equivalent, shall ever engage me to forget what I owe to my dignity, the attachment and exemplary fidelity of my Hanoverian subjects, so as to yield my consent to the alienation of my Electorate.

Given at the Palace of Windsor, the 20th day of April, 1806, in the 46th year of my reign.

(L. S.) GEORGE R.

E. COUNT DE MUNSTER.

two millions of dollars toward an object not specified, and giving at the same time a discretionary power to exceed that appropriation, conforms to the excellent and truly republican doctrine contained in the above extract, I shall leave the public to judge.

Amongst other arguments in favour of specification, I must not omit the following: that if this business was to be kept secret, (and a strong effort was made to the very last to conceal it) specifying the object of the appropriation could do no possible injury—whilst it would fix the responsibility on the President, where it ought to be. That although we had no disposition to doubt for a moment, the disposition of that officer, to apply the money in the way intended; yet that law, and not confidence, was, and ought, forever to be the rule in all practicable cases, under which we should act towards. The right to make appropriations of money in secret, was also *denied*, as a practice calculated to destroy one of the most efficient checks, which the people had over their representatives. But the objection which appeared to us most important, and indeed insuperable, was the apparent disgrace of the proposed measure. For whatever might be said, respecting the policy of acquiring the Floridas; the advantage of which we did not deny; yet the appropriation of money to buy them, under existing circumstances, must, and would be considered, as in the highest degree pusillanimous and disgraceful. The true motives of those gentlemen who were in favor of purchasing the Floridas, however pure they might be, could not be known abroad, but would be inferred from the known facts. These facts must inevitably produce an unfavourable inference, whether it was true or not, and the consequence to our country, would be as fatal from this conclusion, although it might happen to be false, as if it was fairly deducible from the true motives of those who supported this measure. *For it had frequently been declared on the floor of Congress, and none had denied it, that France had threatened us with war, if we came to a rupture with Spain; that Spain was not averse to an accommodation of our differences, but that France would not suffer her to make it, unless money was used as the means of propitiation.* That France had intimated her willingness to interfere upon this condition, and had given assurances, that Spain should do what we wished on these terms. Under these circumstances we contended, that whether gentlemen were governed by fear of Fance; or really preferred purchasing the Floridas, to an exchange of territory, (which was the only thing we could consent to propose to Spain) if money was thus appropriated, it would, and must be understood, not only by France, but by the world, as the effect of intimidation; and that the necessary consequence of such a belief abroad, must be the entire prostration of our national character. *The day after this bill passed, which was on the 18th of January, dispatches from our minster at London were sent to us which had been received before Christmas.* These dispatches several members declared would have changed their vote, if they had seen them in time; whilst others affirmed that they served to confirm them in the propriety of their's.

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The country, already so unfortunate, doubly felt the weight of the numerous requisitions extorted by the Prussian corps, without the least regard to the situation in which the French left it.

After the unfortunate result of the campaign of the Allies in the South of the Empire, an attack in the North was to be expected. *His Imperial Majesty of Russia, to obviate the dangers to which Prussia might be exposed, placed, in consequence of the Convention of Potsdam, his troops under Count de Tolstoy and the corps of General Benningsen* UNDER *the orders of his* PRUSSIAN MAJESTY, and promised him moreover, all the assistance for which he might have occasion. It was scarcely to be expected that Prussia would avail herself of this advantage, and of that which the promise of the SUBSIDY she had asked of GREAT-BRITAIN gave her, to obtain from France terms contrary to the interest which these resources were intended to protect. This, notwithstanding has actually happened. The Secret Treaty, the effects of which are beginning to appear, was signed by Count Haugwitz and the French General Duroc, the 15th of December, 1805, the period fixed as the term when Prussia was to declare against France, in case that Power should have rejected the proposition which Count Haugwitz was to make to her, in consequence of the Convention of Potsdam.

Seven days after December 22, the Cabinet of Berlin proposed to the British Ambassador the arrangements to be taken in common with the Prussian Generals, for the positions of the Allied Armies in Lower Saxony; and dispatched, in consequence, Lieutenant-Colonel Baron De Krusemark, with a letter to the Hanoverian Government, to induce it to furnish provisions for the French garrison at Hameln.

It was necessary to concur in this arrangement (which was only provisionally terminated the 4th of January), because it was to prevent the French troops from undertaking any thing against Hanover during the negociation.

Was the Court of Berlin then ignorant in what manner Count Haugwitz had concluded this negociation? Did it not know before the signature of the Treaty, what would be the end of it? Or, did that Minister dispose as he pleased of the good faith of his Master?

It was on the 27th of January that the Cabinet of Berlin announced to the Hanoverian Government, "that in consequence of a Treaty signed and *ratified* by the two parties, my German possessions would no longer be occupied by the French troops; that they would be entirely evacuated by those who were still there, and delivered up until a *future peace* between England and France should have decided their condition, to the protection of the troops of his Prussian Majesty, and to his exclusive administration." The Hanoverian Government was required, but to no purpose, to intimate to all the Public Officers, that they were, for the future, to consider themselves as finally responsible to the Prussian Commission of Administration, excluding all *foreign reference.*

The dispatch addressed the 25th of January to the Prussian Minister, and intended to justify this proceeding, was *signed with the King of Prussia's* OWN HAND. It ended with these words: "I think it unnecessary to observe how much the territories in question ought to be satisfied with this change of scene; and my wishes would be fulfilled if in consequence of the disinterested views by which I am impelled, the administration I have taken upon me should turn out to the happiness of the country and its inhabitants; and by that means *satisfactory to his* Britannic Majesty, to whom I desire nothing more than to give, in *this instance, as in all others,* all the proofs of consideration, of deference, and of FRIENDSHIP, which circumstance may put in my power."

The experience of the past, and, a well founded apprehension of the future, did not allow me to hesitate about the part necessary to be taken; and my Electoral Government was instructed not to enter into any negociation, the object of which might have been to avoid a new French invasion, by allowing the Prussians to occupy Hanover.

The protest made upon this occasion by my Electoral Minister of State, was ineffectual. The King of Prussia caused the greatest part of the country to be occupied at the moment that my troops re-embarked; and his measures were executed without the least regard.

It was too easy to foresee that Count Haugwitz would find means at Paris to bring back the arrangement between Prussia and France, *announced here as ratified by the contracting parties,* to its original intention.

This was what took place; and the French troops took possession of Anspach, one of the objects of compensation according to the treaty of December 15, the very day that the Marquis De Lucchesini could reach Berlin with intelligence that France required the execution of the articles agreed upon at Vienna.

This answer returned by the British Cabinet to the communication of January 25, did not arrive at Berlin until after the Minister of State, Baron Hardenberg, had announced to the British Envoy the hostile measures which have compelled me to suspend my relations with a Court which could so far forget itself.

The Prussian note of April 4 can furnish no good arguments to establish an unjustifiable measure.

It begins by vaunting the pacific dispositions of Prussia. This disposition is no further sincere, than as it has for its foundation the principles of a just neutrality. The Note delivered by the Cabinet of Berlin to the French Minister on the 14th of October, at the very instant that Prussia appeared to feel the affront which she received by the violation of the territory of Anspach, acknowledges that the conduct which she had followed, *to that time*, had proved of advantage to France.

Her actions had much less pretensions to the character of impartiality. After having *permitted the French troops who seized on the Electorate of Hanover, a passage through the Prussian territory, she declared herself ready to oppose, sword in hand, that which the Emperor of Russia had demanded for his armies.*

France herself forced the passage; she pretended to offer excuses for that step, but it was in a manner equally offensive.

She had seen too clearly where the resentment of Prussia would terminate, which in fact appeared to be stifled, when his Imperial Majesty of Russia engaged in a personal communication with the King.

Prussia then demanded subsidies of Great-Britain, which were promised to her, and she signed the Convention of Potsdam, *the conditions of which she would doubtless have been more disposed to fulfil, if I could have so far forgotten my duty as to consent to the proposition of ceding the electorate of Hanover for some Prussian Province.*

Prussia affirms, that from the events of the war, she has not had the choice of means to secure the safety of its Monarchy, and of the States of the North. She wishes to make it appear, that she has been *compelled to aggrandize herself*, and to become the instrument, rather than the object of the vengeance of my enemies.

Such an avowal does not become a great power.—All Europe knows that it depended on Prussia, before the battle of Austerlitz, to give repose to Europe, if she had taken the part which her real interests, and the outraged honor of her Monarchy dictated to her. She can no longer be excused, after having missed such an opportunity; and even since the event of the 2d of December, did she not command an army of 250,000 men, who still remember the victories it obtained under the great Frederick, which was in the best disposition, and supported by the whole Russian army, two corps of which were actually under the command of the King of Prussia?

She would, without doubt, have been subject to certain risks; but she found herself in a situation, when every danger must be encountered, to save the honor of the State. —The Prince who hesitates in making a choice, destroys the principle which serves as the basis of a military monarchy; and Prussia ought already to begin to feel the sacrifice he has made of her independence.

The Note of April 4, affirms, "That France had considered the Electorate as its conquest, and that its troops had been on the point of re-entering it to make a definite disposal of it."

The Electorate of Hanover, as an integral part of the Germanic Empire, *is not concerned in the war between Great-Britain and France;* nevertheless, it has been unjustly invaded by that Power, which has, notwithstanding, frequently indicated the object for which she was disposed to restore it.

France was at length compelled to abandon the country, and forty thousand of my troops, and those of my allies, were established there, when the Count de Haugwitz signed the treaty which disposes of my States. It is true, that the Russian corps was then at the disposal of his Prussian Majesty; but its Chief, with the genuine spirit of an honorable man, was not the less determined to fight, if the Allies of his Master were attacked; we shall not speak of the French garrison which remained at Hameln, insufficient in point of number, deprived of the means of defence, and on the point of being besieged, when the promises of Prussia caused the plan to be abandoned.

The intention of France to dispose definitively of the Electorate, would have been contrary to the assertions she has so often made. It would, moreover, have been contrary to the usage of war, since even a conquest is not definitely disposed of before a peace; and particularly at a moment when a wish might exist, to manifest a pacific disposition.

Prussia had no right to judge if Great-Britain had the means of opposing the return of my enemies to the Electorate. Her power furnishes her with the means of bringing the war to an honorable end, for the interests she defends; but it is difficult to conceive in what light Prussia pretends that her measures removed troops that are *strangers* to the Electorate, and ensure the repose of the North. Her troops, in consequence of the treacherous conduct of her Cabinet, will remain as much strangers to the Electorate as the French troops.

Prussia should not speak of her sacrifices, at the moment when her only aim is to aggrandize herself, unless she feels the loss of her independence to be such, and how much she has departed from her duty, in abandoning one of the oldest possessions of her House, and of subjects who implored in vain, her assistance. Besides, her sacrifices have no connection with my system of policy, and confer no right on her to usurp the government of my German subjects, whose fidelity nothing has hitherto shaken, and which they will retain towards my person, and a family of Princes, who for many years have only sought their happiness.

It is evident that the conduct of the Court of Berlin is not the free expression of the will of its Sovereign, but the consequence of the influence exercised by my enemies in the Cabinet of that Prince. All the Courts, and all the States, however, who can judge of circumstances, and all that they owe to the system adopted by the Court of Berlin, will agree that the act committed against a Sovereign united to his Prussian Majesty by the ties of blood, and until now by those of friendship, places the safety of Europe in greater danger than any act of hostility on the part of a power with which one might be at open war.

Convinced of the justice of my cause, I make my appeal to all the Powers of Europe, who are interested in resisting the consolidation of a system, which by threatening the Empire brings into question the security of the whole. I demand most earnestly, the constitutional aid which is due to me as an Elector, from the Empire, its august Head, as well as Russia and Sweden, the Powers who have guaranteed its constitution and who have already manifested, and still continue to manifest, the most honourable disposition for the preservation of my States.

Lastly, I protest in the most solemn manner, for myself, and my heirs, against every encroachment on my rights in the Electorate of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, and its dependencies; and I repeat in quality of Elector, the Declaration made by the Minister of my Crown at the Court of Berlin, that no advantage, arising from political arrangements, much less any offer whatever of an indemnity, or equivalent, shall ever engage me to forget what I owe to my dignity, the attachment and exemplary fidelity of my Hanoverian subjects, so as to yield my consent to the alienation of my Electorate.

Given at the Palace of Windsor, the 20th day of April, 1806, in the 46th year of my reign.

(L. S.) GEORGE R.

E. COUNT DE MUNSTER.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

VIRGINIA.

PETERSBURG, MAY 22.

SUPERSTITION.

WE perceive by the Indiana Gazette, that an impoſtor has appeared among the Shawanoes and Delaware tribes of Indians, and that the moſt melancholy effects had been experienced by the latter tribe, in conſequence of their credulity. It appears that a Shawanoe Indian had informed his chiefs that the great ſpirit had appeared to him, and commanded him to acquaint the red people that he was determined to deſtroy them unleſs they would forbear to drink whiſkey, and that it was his pleaſure that the perſons who were in the habit of practiſing witchcraft, ſhould be forced to give up their medicine, or magic bag, or to be puniſhed with death.

The Shawanoes immediately obeyed the ſuppoſed divine injunction, by depriving thoſe who came under the wrath of heaven, of the implements of their art. The Delawares, not content with diſarming their magicians, had actually ſeized and committed 3 perſons to the flames! among whom was their venerable chief, Teteboxhe, aged 80 years. Several others were under a ſimilar ſentence.

Governor Harriſon had ſent a deputation to the Delawares, to expoſtulate with them on the ſubject.

NEW-YORK.

NEW YORK, JUNE 2.

We learn, verbally, by the ſchooner Traveller from Curracoa, that Miranda's two ſchooners had been captured on the Maine by a Spaniſh brig—and that Miranda, in the Leander, had afterwards a ſevere engagement with a Spaniſh ſloop of war, and beat her off; after which he ſtood to windward.

It is ſaid letters have been received in town which ſtate poſitively, that Miranda has landed on the Spaniſh Maine, at a place called Camo, without meeting with any oppoſition. The ſchooner Bee is on her way with diſpatches from Miranda, and is hourly expected here.

Capt. Taylor, of the ſhip Pamela, in 15 days from Laguira, arrived at Charleſton, on the 3d of May, off Porto-Rico, was boarded by the Britiſh frigate Mermaid, Capt. Holles, who informed that Miranda had ſailed from Cape Nichola Mole, with a ſquadron of 6 frigates, 2 armed ſhips and 3 ſchooners, having on board 4000 troops, conſiſting of whites, blacks and mulattoes, deſtined againſt the Province of Carraccas.

Letters to the 1ſt ult. have been received in this city from Trinidad, ſtating that the Britiſh frigate Jaſon, and ſloop of war Lilly, had ſailed from thence to Barcelona, for the purpoſe of joining Gen. Miranda, where it was underſtood he had arrived.

By Capt. Whiteſides, arrived at Norfolk from Barracoa, we learn, that on the 6th of May a French felucca privateer came in there who had been engaged with two Baltimore ſchooners, ſhe mounted one long twelve pounder and had 40 men, out of which number ſhe had ſeven killed and eighteen wounded; her bows and quarters ſtove in her hull, rigging and ſails much injured. The privateerſmen declare, that in conſequence of this action, they will hereafter put to death every American they meet coming from St. Domingo.

A letter from Liſbon, dated April 15, to a gentleman in this city, contains the following poſtſcript—"Since ſealing my letter, accounts have come in, that the French frigate Topaze, of 44 guns, was taken this morning 5 leagues from the Rock of Liſbon, after an action of three hours." He adds, that the Topaze had been blockaded at Liſbon five months, and ventured out that morning.

MASSACHUETTS.

BOSTON, JUNE 4.

Who will be Governor? Is a queſtion in every mouth; and we know the public impatience for an anſwer. We cannot anſwer the queſtion this day.—But we can and do inform the public, that CALEB STRONG having been re-elected by a MAJORITY of ALL the votes in Maſſachuſetts, is the RIGHTFUL and LAWFUL GOVERNOR of this Commonwealth. If the Legiſlature ſhall in the plenitude of their power, declare any other Governor elected: it muſt be a Candidate of a *minority* of the people.

Thurſday, next week, is appointed by the Preſident and Corporation of Harvard College for the inauguration of the Hon. John Quincy Adams as *Boylston Profeſſor of Rhetoric and Oratory*; being the firſt on that foundation. The performances will commence at half paſt three o'clock, P. M.

Capt. Cochrane, in the Pallas, Britiſh frigate of 32 guns, has taken in Bourdeaux river, La Topagueſe of 14 guns, 95 men, and wrecked, taken or deſtroyed, two Imperial ſhips of 24 and 22 guns, one of 18 guns, two brigs and two coaſting craft.

The ſhip owners in London, have at a general meeting, determined to petition Parliament, againſt the bill to allow the Governors of the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands to ſuſpend the navigation act in favour of American veſſels trading at the iſlands.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1806.

☞ We have no European News, from any quarter, later than given in our laſt.

Mr. Garnett's Letter.—We invite all who ſtill remain the friends of the preſent adminiſtration to read the extract we give this day from the letter of Mr. Garnett, a good Virginian democrat. If they wont believe federaliſts, will they believe one of their own ſect?

At a town-meeting holden in this town, on Tueſday laſt, for the election of town-officers GOLD S. SILLIMAN, Eſq. was appointed to deliver an Oration on the 4th of July next.

Meſſrs. CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, DANIEL SHELDON, SIMEON MARTIN, JOHN CAHOONE, SAMUEL VERNON, jun. and JOSEPH BOSS, together with the commanding officers of the reſpective military companies, are appointed a committee for making ſuitable arrangements for celebrating the 4th of July, the day of our national independence.

A vote was paſſed unanimouſly, at the above-mentioned town-meeting, to prevent the erection of booths, tents, &c. on public days, within the limits of Waſhington-ſquare.

The Maſſachuſetts Legiſlature met at Boſton on Wedneſday the 28th ult. The Senate elected Hon. John Bacon, its Preſident; and the Houſe choſe Perez Morton, Eſq. its Speaker. In conſequence of the great number of members (more than 500) of which the Legiſlature is compoſed, and their diviſion into two nearly equal and determined parties, buſineſs proceeds heavily. The Committee on the votes for Governor, had not reported on Wedneſday laſt.

Britiſh Appointments.—William Dundas, Governor of Canada; John Hodgſon, Governor of Bermuda; Duke of Suſſex (6th ſon of the King) Governor General of Jamaica; and Vice-Admiral Berkley, of the White Squadron, commander in chief on the Halifax ſtation.

The Preſident of the United States has returned to Waſhington.

The Tuniſian Ambaſſador has left Waſhington, attended by Mr. Catchcart.—After viſiting our principal towns, he will embark for his native country. It is not ſaid, how his demand of *tribute* has been diſpoſed of.

The Norfolk (Virginia) Gazette, of the 21ſt May, ſays—It is nearly *ſix months* ſince we have had as much rain as was ſufficient to lay the duſt in our ſtreets; yeſterday a gentle rain came on, which ſtill continues, and appears to be general."

Three Britiſh frigates were cruiſing off Porto-Rico the 2d ult; one of them had cut out a Spaniſh ſchooner having a cargo worth 32,000 dlls. in ſpecie and cocoa.

Late letters from London, ſtate, that in conſequence of the ſevere meaſures which France has adopted to prevent the importation in neutral, as well as other bottoms, of *Engliſh* goods in the North as well as South of Europe, it was conjectured the new Britiſh Adminiſtration would be neceſſitated, from ſelf-preſervation, to declare every port, from Venice, in the Adriatic, to Hamburg, &c. in a ſtate of blockade; to cover the ſeas with cruizers, and to take meaſures to prevent the ſupply of a ſingle pound of *coffee, ſugar, cotton*, &c. to any of the dominions under the power or influence of France. This meaſure, it is ſaid, will be very rigidly executed:—and will unqueſtionably be juſtified by thoſe who juſtify the French meaſure. Mr. MUNROE had been officially notified of the blockade of the Ems, Weſer, Elbe and Trave. A great number of neutral veſſels, bound to and from the ports under the French rule, among which are twenty-ſix Americans, have recently been ſent into England.—Some of whom, however, had been releaſed.

A London paper of the 10th of April, contains the following intereſting paragraph on the ſubject of *Neutral Rights*:—

"Whatever real grievances America has to urge againſt us, will, we are perſuaded, be redreſſed and atoned. There are points however, on which we cannot flatter her with much hopes of ſucceſs. She cannot expect that the Engliſh Government will ſo far concede to the clamors of her merchants, as to ſacrifice the principles of our navigation laws to their pretenſions of what they call "Neutral Rights."

MARRIED.—In this town, on Sunday evening laſt, by the Rev. Mr. Dehon, Doctor JOHN PRESTON MANN, to Mrs. ANN ROBINSON, widow of the late Mr. William R. Robinſon.

—By the Rev. Mr. Eddy, Mr. WILLIAM TEW, jun. to Miſs ANN TILLEY, daughter of Mr. William Tilley.

DIED.—At Briſtol, on the 27th ult. in the 75th year of her age, Mrs. ANN BURT, relict of the Rev. John Burt, late a miniſter in that town, and daughter of William Ellery, Eſq. of this town, deceaſed.

—At Warren, on the 23d ult. Mr. *John Croade*, in the 52d year of his age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, June 6.

ENTERED,	From
Brig Hiram, Hudſon,	Charleſton
Sloop Golden-Age, Juſtin,	New-York
Abigail, Hazard,	Ditto
Huntreſs, Earl,	Ditto
Schooner Venus, Anthony,	Ditto
Brig Brandywine, Brown,	Havanna
Diſpatch, Shearman,	Ditto
CLEARED,	For
Ship Columbia, Hudſon,	Africa
Swift, Boutcher,	Mozambique
Sloop Columbia, Lyndon,	Amſterdam

LAW BOOKS.

Juſt Received and for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY: the following Law Books viz.

PART 1ſt of the 1ſt vol. of the new ſeries of New-York Term Reports by William Johnſon Eſq. the preſent Reporter to that State.

The 5th vol. of Eaſt's Reports American edition.

Durnford and Eaſt's Reports 8 vols 8 vo.

Supplement to Bacon's Abridgement, 3 vols. 8vo.

Buller's Niſius Prius, 1 vol. 8vo.

Saunders's Reports, 3 vols 8vo.

Foublanque on Equity, 2 vols. 8vo.

Bacon's abridgment 7 vols, 8vo.

Graydon's Digeſt 1 vol. 8vo.

New-York Term Reports, 2 vols. 8vo.

New-York Caſes in Error, 1 vol. 8vo.

Marſhall on Inſurance, 1 vol. 8vo.

Pothier on Obligations 1 vol. 8 vo.

Blackſtone's Commentaries with Chriſtian's Notes of reference to the laws of the United States, 4 vols. 8vo.

Vattel's Law of Nations, 1 vol. 8vo.

Barlamaqui on Law, 1 vol. 8vo.

Robinſon's Admiralty Reports, 4 vols. 8vo

The above, with every other Book, for ſale at the office of the Newport Mercury, will be ſold as cheap as can be purchaſed at any Book-Store in America.

☞ LAW BOOKS of every kind (both Engliſh and American) procured at the ſhorteſt notice, and upon as good terms, as at any Book-Store in America.

Newport, June 6, 1806.

ISAAC GOMEZ, jun.

No. 127 Water-ſtreet, New-York,

Begs leave to inform his friends, and the public of Newport and its vicinity,

THAT he has commenced buſineſs in the Commiſſion Line; and takes the liberty of ſoliciting a ſhare of their kind patronage: They may reſt aſſured, any property placed in his hands for ſale, will be attended to with promptitude,; as he is determined to pay every attention poſſible, to the concerns of thoſe who may pleaſe to honor him with their attention.

New-York, June 1, 1806.

FOR SALE,

A BRICK HOUSE, ſituated near the Rev. Mr. Tenney's Meeting-Houſe, large enough for a middling Family, with the Garden Lot adjoining, and a Right in an excellent Well of Water near to the Houſe, under which is a deep, dry Cellar.—For terms apply to

WILLIAM ELLERY.

Newport, June 6, 1806.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

Inform their Friends and the Public, that they have just received a handsome supply of GOODS; *among which are,*

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Extra ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black do.
Excellent blue and black and drab Caſſimeres
A handſome aſſortment of ſummer Waiſtcoating
Very fine Linens and Long Lawns
Fine 3-4 and 4-4 ſhirting Cottons
Men's ſuperfine cotton Hoſe
Men's black Engliſh ſilk do.
Men's lead-coloured ſilk Gloves
Paraſols and Luteſtrings
Umbrellas
Plain and ſtriped cotton Caſſimeres
White Jeans
Very fine white Flannels
Extra long white and coloured Gloves
Picnic Gloves and Mitts
Silk Sleeves
Fine 1 and 7-8 Diaper
Eight pieces ingrained floor and ſtair Carpeting
White, buff and pink Barcelona Handkerchiefs
6-4 to 8-4 ſilk Shawls, plain and damaſked
Pink, buff, blue and white Ginghams
Silk and cotton Shambray Muſlins
Lenoe, picquet, and laced Muſlins
6-4 cambric Dimities
Ladies ſuperfine white and black cotton Hoſe with clocks
Do. black, ſlate, white and fleſh-coloured ſilk do.
Tiffany Fans
A few pieces of handſome furniture Dimity
Elegant furniture Chintz of twelve different patterns and colours
White and rich coloured chin z Fringe
White and rich Bed-Lace
Fine diaper Table-Cloths, 5-4 to 12-4
5-4 and 6-4 Diaper, ſuitable for Do.
Cane and Willow in ſheets
White Crapes
Fine India Book-Muſlins.

Newport, June 6, 1806.

THE PEWS,

IN the Gallery of the Second Baptiſt Church in this town, are directed by the Corporation, to be Let out.—Apply to

ELISHA GIBBS,
Clerk of ſaid Corporation.

Newport, June 6, 1806.

This Day Received,

And for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, among others, the following Books, viz.

LOCKE's Works complete, 10 vols. 8vo
Harriſon's Britiſh Claſſics, 8 vols. 8vo
Leland's Demoſthenes, 2 vols. royal 8vo
Patſall's Quintilian, 2 vols. 8vo
Barr's Buffon's natural hiſtory, with elegant plates, 15 vols
The Adventures of Telamachus, ſon of Ulyſſes, from the French of Fenelon, by the celebrated John Hawkſworth, L. L. D. corrected and reviſed by Dr. Gregory; with a life of the author and a complete index, hiſtorical and geographical, embelliſhed with elegant engravings, 2 vols. 8vo.
Moore's View, 2 vols. 8vo
The Wreath; compoſed of ſelections from Sappho, Theocritus, Bion, and Moſchus, accompanied by a proſe tranſlation, with notes; to which are added, Remarks on Shakeſpeare, &c. and a compariſon between Horace and Lucian, by Edward De Bois, 1 vol. 12mo
Spence's Polymetis, 1 vol. 12mo
Charms of Literature, 1 vol. 12mo
Flowers of Literature, for 1801, 2-3-and-4, 3 vols. 12mo
Jones's biographical Dictionary, 1 vol. 8vo.
Lemprier's claſſical Dictionary, 1 vol. 8vo
Watkins's hiſtorical and biographical Dictionary, 1 vol. 8vo
Elwood's Sacred Hiſtory, 3 vols. 12mo
Ruſſell's modern Europe, London edition, 5 vols. 8vo.

☞ Private Libraries ſupplied with Books, at the office of the Newport Mercury, upon as reaſonable terms, as can be procured at New-York or Boſton.

Newport, June 6, 1806.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subſcriber moſt reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, That he has lately built a large and commodious Packet, called the GOLDEN AGE, (*Philip Juſtin* maſter, who has been a number of years in the Packeting buſineſs, and has given great ſatisfaction to all claſſes of people).—She is for the purpoſe of accommodating Families, Gentlemen and Ladies, to and from New-York, to Newport and Providence.—She is well found, every thing being new and of the beſt materials; and is as well-calculated for ſafety, as any veſſel ever built in this State; her cabin and her accommodations are ſuperior to any Packet in the Trade, and ſails remarkably faſt.

The price for a Paſſage from New-York to Newport and Providence, is as heretofore; and Freights as cheap as any other Packet in the Trade. She will ſail from and return to *James Perry's* Wharf. All thoſe that are diſpoſed to take Paſſage, and give Freight to ſaid Packet, are requeſted to apply to the maſter on board, or at Store NO. 3, on ſaid Wharf.

ALSO,

The faſt-ſailing Packet, GENERAL GREEN, *George Perry*, maſter, will ſail from and return to ſaid Wharf, being in compleat order, for New-London and Norwich, Newport and Providence, as a ſteady Packet.—For Freight or Paſſage apply to the maſter on board, or as above.

ALSO,

THE faſt-ſailing and beautiful Packet MINERVA, *Ray Bliven* maſter, for Providence and Newport.—She will ſail from and return to ſaid Wharf, or any other place, to accommodate Paſſengers.

N. B. As the above Packets are to accommodate the Public, they will take Gentlemen and Ladies to almoſt any place whatever, either on a party of pleaſure, or on buſineſs.

Storage to be had as uſual, in excellent ſtores.

JAMES PERRY.

Newport, June 6, 1806.

TO BE LET,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

A CONVENIENT Tan-Yard, Bark-Houſe, and Currier's Shop, with a ſett of Tools.—Apply to

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NOAH WHITE.

Newport, June 6, 1806.

WE the ſubſcribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, appointed commiſſioners, to receive, examine and adjuſt, the claims of the ſeveral creditors to the eſtate of JOHN TAYER, late of Newport, Cordwainer, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; do hereby give notice, that ſix months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of the ſaid eſtate, to bring in and prove their reſpective claims; that we will attend at our reſpective dwelling-houſes, at any time within that period, for that purpoſe.

JESSE LILLIBRIDGE, } *Com'rs.*
BENJAMIN FAIRBANKS. }

And all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are required to make immediate payment to

BENJAMIN TAYER, *Adm'r*

Newport, June 3, 1806.

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Newport, May 9, 1806.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

VIRGINIA.

PETERSBURG, MAY 22.

SUPERSTITION.

WE perceive by the Indiana Gazette, that an impoſtor has appeared among the Shawanoes and Delaware tribes of Indians, and that the moſt melancholy effects had been experienced by the latter tribe, in conſequence of their credulity. It appears that a Shawanoe Indian had informed his chiefs that the great ſpirit had appeared to him, and commanded him to acquaint the red people that he was determined to deſtroy them unleſs they would forbear to drink whiſkey, and that it was his pleaſure that the perſons who were in the habit of practiſing witchcraft, ſhould be forced to give up their medicine, or magic bag, or to be puniſhed with death.

The Shawanoes immediately obeyed the ſuppoſed divine injunction, by depriving thoſe who came under the wrath of heaven, of the implements of their art. The Delawares, not content with diſarming their magicians, had actually ſeized and committed 3 perſons to the flames! among whom was their venerable chief, Teteboxhe, aged 80 years. Several others were under a ſimilar ſentence.

Governor Harriſon had ſent a deputation to the Delawares, to expoſtulate with them on the ſubject.

NEW-YORK.

NEW YORK, JUNE 2.

We learn, verbally, by the ſchooner Traveller from Curracoa, that Miranda's two ſchooners had been captured on the Maine by a Spaniſh brig—and that Miranda, in the Leander, had afterwards a ſevere engagement with a Spaniſh ſloop of war, and beat her off; after which he ſtood to windward.

It is ſaid letters have been received in town which ſtate poſitively, that Miranda has landed on the Spaniſh Maine, at a place called Camo, without meeting with any oppoſition. The ſchooner Bee is on her way with diſpatches from Miranda, and is hourly expected here.

Capt. Taylor, of the ſhip Pamela, in 15 days from Laguira, arrived at Charleſton, on the 3d of May, off Porto-Rico, was boarded by the Britiſh frigate Mermaid, Capt. Holles, who informed that Miranda had ſailed from Cape Nichola Mole, with a ſquadron of 6 frigates, 2 armed ſhips and 3 ſchooners, having on board 4000 troops, conſiſting of whites, blacks and mulattoes, deſtined againſt the Province of Carraccas.

Letters to the 1ſt ult. have been received in this city from Trinidad, ſtating that the Britiſh frigate Jaſon, and ſloop of war Lilly, had ſailed from thence to Barcelona, for the purpoſe of joining Gen. Miranda, where it was underſtood he had arrived.

By Capt. Whiteſides, arrived at Norfolk from Barracoa, we learn, that on the 6th of May a French felucca privateer came in there who had been engaged with two Baltimore ſchooners, ſhe mounted one long twelve pounder and had 40 men, out of which number ſhe had ſeven killed and eighteen wounded; her bows and quarters ſtove in her hull, rigging and ſails much injured. The privateerſmen declare, that in conſequence of this action, they will hereafter put to death every American they meet coming from St. Domingo.

A letter from Liſbon, dated April 15, to a gentleman in this city, contains the following poſtſcript—"Since ſealing my letter, accounts have come in, that the French frigate Topaze, of 44 guns, was taken this morning 5 leagues from the Rock of Liſbon, after an action of three hours." He adds, that the Topaze had been blockaded at Liſbon five months, and ventured out that morning.

MASSACHUETTS.

BOSTON, JUNE 4.

Who will be Governor? Is a queſtion in every mouth; and we know the public impatience for an anſwer. We cannot anſwer the queſtion this day.—But we can and do inform the public, that CALEB STRONG having been re-elected by a MAJORITY of ALL the votes in Maſſachuſetts, is the RIGHTFUL and LAWFUL GOVERNOR of this Commonwealth. If the Legiſlature ſhall in the plenitude of their power, declare any other Governor elected: it muſt be a Candidate of a *minority* of the people.

Thurſday, next week, is appointed by the Preſident and Corporation of Harvard College for the inauguration of the Hon. John Quincy Adams as *Boylston Profeſſor of Rhetoric and Oratory*; being the firſt on that foundation. The performances will commence at half paſt three o'clock, P. M.

Capt. Cochrane, in the Pallas, Britiſh frigate of 32 guns, has taken in Bourdeaux river, La Topagueſe of 14 guns, 95 men, and wrecked, taken or deſtroyed, two Imperial ſhips of 24 and 22 guns, one of 18 guns, two brigs and two coaſting craft.

The ſhip owners in London, have at a general meeting, determined to petition Parliament, againſt the bill to allow the Governors of the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands to ſuſpend the navigation act in favour of American veſſels trading at the iſlands.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1806.

☞ We have no European News, from any quarter, later than given in our laſt.

Mr. Garnett's Letter.—We invite all who ſtill remain the friends of the preſent adminiſtration to read the extract we give this day from the letter of Mr. Garnett, a good Virginian democrat. If they wont believe federaliſts, will they believe one of their own ſect?

At a town-meeting holden in this town, on Tueſday laſt, for the election of town-officers GOLD S. SILLIMAN, Eſq. was appointed to deliver an Oration on the 4th of July next.

Meſſrs. CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, DANIEL SHELDON, SIMEON MARTIN, JOHN CAHOONE, SAMUEL VERNON, jun. and JOSEPH BOSS, together with the commanding officers of the reſpective military companies, are appointed a committee for making ſuitable arrangements for celebrating the 4th of July, the day of our national independence.

A vote was paſſed unanimouſly, at the above-mentioned town-meeting, to prevent the erection of booths, tents, &c. on public days, within the limits of Waſhington-ſquare.

The Maſſachuſetts Legiſlature met at Boſton on Wedneſday the 28th ult. The Senate elected Hon. John Bacon, its Preſident; and the Houſe choſe Perez Morton, Eſq. its Speaker. In conſequence of the great number of members (more than 500) of which the Legiſlature is compoſed, and their diviſion into two nearly equal and determined parties, buſineſs proceeds heavily. The Committee on the votes for Governor, had not reported on Wedneſday laſt.

Britiſh Appointments.—William Dundas, Governor of Canada; John Hodgſon, Governor of Bermuda; Duke of Suſſex (6th ſon of the King) Governor General of Jamaica; and Vice-Admiral Berkley, of the White Squadron, commander in chief on the Halifax ſtation.

The Preſident of the United States has returned to Waſhington.

The Tuniſian Ambaſſador has left Waſhington, attended by Mr. Catchcart.—After viſiting our principal towns, he will embark for his native country. It is not ſaid, how his demand of *tribute* has been diſpoſed of.

The Norfolk (Virginia) Gazette, of the 21ſt May, ſays—It is nearly *ſix months* ſince we have had as much rain as was ſufficient to lay the duſt in our ſtreets; yeſterday a gentle rain came on, which ſtill continues, and appears to be general."

Three Britiſh frigates were cruiſing off Porto-Rico the 2d ult; one of them had cut out a Spaniſh ſchooner having a cargo worth 32,000 dlls. in ſpecie and cocoa.

Late letters from London, ſtate, that in conſequence of the ſevere meaſures which France has adopted to prevent the importation in neutral, as well as other bottoms, of *Engliſh* goods in the North as well as South of Europe, it was conjectured the new Britiſh Adminiſtration would be neceſſitated, from ſelf-preſervation, to declare every port, from Venice, in the Adriatic, to Hamburg, &c. in a ſtate of blockade; to cover the ſeas with cruizers, and to take meaſures to prevent the ſupply of a ſingle pound of *coffee, ſugar, cotton*, &c. to any of the dominions under the power or influence of France. This meaſure, it is ſaid, will be very rigidly executed:—and will unqueſtionably be juſtified by thoſe who juſtify the French meaſure. Mr. MUNROE had been officially notified of the blockade of the Ems, Weſer, Elbe and Trave. A great number of neutral veſſels, bound to and from the ports under the French rule, among which are twenty-ſix Americans, have recently been ſent into England.—Some of whom, however, had been releaſed.

A London paper of the 10th of April, contains the following intereſting paragraph on the ſubject of *Neutral Rights*:—

"Whatever real grievances America has to urge againſt us, will, we are perſuaded, be redreſſed and atoned. There are points however, on which we cannot flatter her with much hopes of ſucceſs. She cannot expect that the Engliſh Government will ſo far concede to the clamors of her merchants, as to ſacrifice the principles of our navigation laws to their pretenſions of what they call "Neutral Rights."

MARRIED.—In this town, on Sunday evening laſt, by the Rev. Mr. Dehon, Doctor JOHN PRESTON MANN, to Mrs. ANN ROBINSON, widow of the late Mr. William R. Robinſon.

—By the Rev. Mr. Eddy, Mr. WILLIAM TEW, jun. to Miſs ANN TILLEY, daughter of Mr. William Tilley.

DIED.—At Briſtol, on the 27th ult. in the 75th year of her age, Mrs. ANN BURT, relict of the Rev. John Burt, late a miniſter in that town, and daughter of William Ellery, Eſq. of this town, deceaſed.

—At Warren, on the 23d ult. Mr. *John Croade*, in the 52d year of his age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, June 6.

ENTERED,	From
Brig Hiram, Hudſon,	Charleſton
Sloop Golden-Age, Juſtin,	New-York
Abigail, Hazard,	Ditto
Huntreſs, Earl,	Ditto
Schooner Venus, Anthony,	Ditto
Brig Brandywine, Brown,	Havanna
Diſpatch, Shearman,	Ditto
CLEARED,	For
Ship Columbia, Hudſon,	Africa
Swift, Boutcher,	Mozambique
Sloop Columbia, Lyndon,	Amſterdam

LAW BOOKS.

Juſt Received and for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY the following Law Books viz.

PART 1ſt of the 1ſt vol. of the new ſeries of New-York Term Reports by William Johnſon Eſq. the preſent Reporter to that State.

The 5th vol. of Eaſt's Reports American edition.

Durnford and Eaſt's Reports 8 vols 8 vo.

Supplement to Bacon's Abridgement, 3 vols. 8vo.

Buller's Niſius Prius, 1 vol. 8vo.

Saunders's Reports, 3 vols 8vo.

Fonblanque on Equity, 2 vols. 8vo.

Bacon's abridgment 7 vols. 8vo.

Graydon's Digeſt 1 vol. 8vo.

New-York Term Reports, 2 vols. 8vo.

New-York Caſes in Error, 1 vol. 8vo.

Marſhall on Inſurance, 1 vol. 8vo.

Pothier on Obligations 1 vol. 8 vo.

Blackſtone's Commentaries with Chriſtian's Notes of reference to the laws of the United States, 4 vols. 8vo.

Vattel's Law of Nations, 1 vol. 8vo.

Barlamaqui on Law, 1 vol. 8vo.

Robinſon's Admiralty Reports, 4 vols. 8vo

The above, with every other Book, for ſale at the office of the Newport Mercury, will be ſold as cheap as can be purchaſed at any Book-Store in America.

☞ LAW BOOKS of every kind (both Engliſh and American) procured at the ſhorteſt notice, and upon as good terms, as at any Book-Store in America.

Newport, June 6, 1806.

ISAAC GOMEZ, jun.

No. 127 Water-ſtreet, New-York,

Begs leave to inform his friends, and the public of Newport and its vicinity,

THAT he has commenced buſineſs in the Commiſſion Line; and takes the liberty of ſoliciting a ſhare of their kind patronage: They may reſt aſſured, any property placed in his hands for ſale, will be attended to with promptitude,; as he is determined to pay every attention poſſible, to the concerns of thoſe who may pleaſe to honor him with their attention.

New-York, June 1, 1806.

FOR SALE,

A BRICK HOUSE, ſituated near the Rev. Mr. Tenney's Meeting-Houſe, large enough for a middling Family, with the Garden Lot adjoining, and a Right in an excellent Well of Water near to the Houſe, under which is a deep, dry Cellar.—For terms apply to

WILLIAM ELLERY.

Newport, June 6, 1806.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

Inform their Friends and the Public, that they have just received a handsome supply of GOODS; *among which are,*

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Extra ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black do.
Excellent blue and black and drab Caſſimeres
A handſome aſſortment of ſummer Waiſtcoating
Very fine Linens and Long Lawns
Fine 3-4 and 4-4 ſhirting Cottons
Men's ſuperfine cotton Hoſe
Men's black Engliſh ſilk do.
Men's lead-coloured ſilk Gloves
Parafols and Luteſtrings
Umbrellas
Plain and ſtriped cotton Caſſimeres
White Jeans
Very fine white Flannels
Extra long white and coloured Gloves
Picnic Gloves and Mitts
Silk Sleeves
Fine 1 and 7-8 Diaper
Eight pieces ingrained floor and ſtair Carpeting
White, buff and pink Barcelona Handkerchiefs
6-4 to 8-4 ſilk Shawls, plain and damaſked
Pink, buff, blue and white Ginghams
Silk and cotton Shambray Muſlins
Lenoe, picquet, and laced Muſlins
6-4 cambric Dimities
Ladies ſuperfine white and black cotton Hoſe with clocks
Do. black, ſlate, white and fleſh-coloured ſilk do.
Tiffany Fans
A few pieces of handſome furniture Dimity
Elegant furniture Chintz of twelve different patterns and colours
White and rich coloured chintz Fringe
White and rich Bed-Lace
Fine diaper Table-Cloths, 5-4 to 12-4
5-4 and 6-4 Diaper, ſuitable for Do.
Cane and Willow in ſheets
White Crapes
Fine India Book-Muſlins.

Newport, June 6, 1806.

THE PEWS,

IN the Gallery of the Second Baptiſt Church in this town, are directed by the Corporation, to be Let out.—Apply to

ELISHA GIBBS,
Clerk of ſaid Corporation.

Newport, June 6, 1806.

This Day Received,

And for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, among others, the following Books, viz.

LOCKE's Works complete. 10 vols. 8vo
Harriſon's Britiſh Claſſics, 8 vols. 8vo
Leland's Demoſthenes, 2 vols. royal 8vo
Patſall's Quintillian, 2 vols. 8vo
Barr's Buffon's natural hiſtory, with elegant plates, 15 vols
The Adventures of Telamachus, ſon of Ulyſſes, from the French of Fenelon, by the celebrated John Hawkſworth, L. L. D. corrected and reviſed by Dr. Gregory; with a life of the author and a complete index, hiſtorical and geographical, embelliſhed with elegant engravings, 2 vols. 8vo.
Moore's View, 2 vols. 8vo
The Wreath; compoſed of ſelections from Sappho, Theocritus, Bion, and Moſchus, accompanied by a proſe tranſlation, with notes; to which are added, Remarks on Shakeſpeare, &c. and a compariſon between Horace and Lucian, by Edward De Bois, 1 vol. 12mo
Spence's Polymetis, 1 vol. 12mo
Charms of Literature, 1 vol. 12mo
Flowers of Literature, for 1801, 2-3-and-4, 3 vols. 12mo
Jones's biographical Dictionary, 1 vol. 8vo.
Lemprier's claſſical Dictionary, 1 vol. 8vo
Watkins's hiſtorical and biographical Dictionary, 1 vol. 8vo
Elwood's Sacred Hiſtory, 3 vols. 12mo
Ruſſell's modern Europe, London edition, 5 vols. 8vo.

☞ Private Libraries ſupplied with Books, at the office of the Newport Mercury, upon as reaſonable terms, as can be procured at New-York or Boſton.

Newport, June 6, 1806.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subſcriber moſt reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, That he has lately built a large and commodious Packet, called the GOLDEN AGE, (*Philip Juſtin* maſter, who has been a number of years in the Packeting buſineſs, and has given great ſatisfaction to all claſſes of people).—She is for the purpoſe of accommodating Families, Gentlemen and Ladies, to and from New-York, to Newport and Providence.—She is well found, every thing being new and of the beſt materials; and is as well-calculated for ſafety, as any veſſel ever built in this State; her cabin and her accommodations are ſuperior to any Packet in the Trade, and ſails remarkably faſt.

The price for a Paſſage from New-York to Newport and Providence, is as heretofore; and Freights as cheap as any other Packet in the Trade. She will ſail from and return to *James Perry's* Wharf. All thoſe that are diſpoſed to take Paſſage, and give Freight to ſaid Packet, are requeſted to apply to the maſter on board, or at ſtore NO. 3, on ſaid Wharf.

ALSO,

The faſt-ſailing Packet, GENERAL GREEN, *George Perry*, maſter, will ſail from and return to ſaid Wharf, being in compleat order, for New-London and Norwich, Newport and Providence, as a ſteady Packet.—For Freight or Paſſage apply to the maſter on board, or as above.

ALSO,

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Newport, May 9, 1806.

POETRY.

PITY's TEAR.

WHEN fanned by Zephyr's balmy wing,
Sweet is the rofy breath of Spring ;
Illufions fweet the foul beguile,
When bluſhing Beauty deigns to ſmile ;
But ſweetneſs more intenſely dear,
Diſtils from Pity's melting tear.

Mild is the Evening's parting beams,
Reflected from the ſilver ſtream,
In ſofter beams of ſhadowy light,
Still milder ſhines the queen of night :
But Virtue's mildeſt rays appear,
Enſhrined in Pity's lucid tear.

By memory waked, the penſive eye
Reviews paſt ſcenes of tender joy ;
Such ſcenes, though ſad, we fondly love,
So plaintive mourns the widowed dove,
Yet plaints more tender far appear,
When Pity drops the ſoothing tear.

Dear to the blooming flagrant flowers,
Are vernal ſuns and genial ſhowers,
To lovers dear the magic name,
Which vibrates thro' the impaſſioned frame ;
But ah ! more exquiſitely dear,
The bliſs that flows from Pity's tear.

Ah ! ne'er may hollow Art ſupply
With mimic tears the ſtreaming eye,
Nor pleaſure's ſoft alluring ſpells,
Seduce the heart where pity dwells,
But ſenſibility be near,
To prompt the ſweet voluptuous tear.

When dark diſtreſs with looks unkind,
Freezes the warm ingenuous mind,
And dead to Sorrow's various moan,
Would weep but for itſelf alone ;
May generous ſympathy be there,
And pity's meek diſſolving tear :

Take, conqueror, take the mind you ſeek,
The widow's tear, the orphan's ſhriek ;
Let Glory's blood-ſtained wreath be thine,
The ſacred pulſe of Pity mine ;
Mine—what to Heaven itſelf is dear,
The pathos of her ſimple tear.

HOUSE PAPER.

Just received, and for sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY,

A NEW Aſſortment of PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERS.—As cheap as ever.

Newport, May 23, 1806.

Feſſenden's Original Poems.

JUST received, and for ſale at the office of the Newport Mercury, Original Poems by Feſſenden, author of Terrible Tractoration, and Democracy Unveiled—1 vol. 12mo.

Theſe original Poems, are principally burleſque, and will doubtleſs highly amuſe the admirers of the humourous author of Democracy Unveiled, and Tractoration. *Newport May* 23, 1806.

ALBERT W. GARDINER,

No. 108, *Thames-Street;*

HAS juſt received an elegant aſſortment of Scotch and ingrain Floor CARPETING, which he will ſell on low and eaſy terms.

Newport, May 23, 1806.

JOB SHEARMAN,

HAS juſt Received an extenſive and well-choſen Aſſortment of Engliſh, India and French GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon. —Alſo men's beaver, thread and cotton Gloves. —Manufactory and cotton Stripes, Bed-Ticks and Yarn, as uſual.

He has juſt received a conſignment of one Bale Tickllngburgs, ſuitable for light Sails, or Bed-Sackings, &c. which he will ſell very low, by the piece or leſs quantity.

Newport, 5th mo 23*d* 1806.

NOTICE.

MANIFESTS—Conſignee's Entries—and Bills of Sale for Regiſtered and Enrolled Veſſels, as required at the Cuſtom-Houſe—made out at the Office of JOSIAH C. SHAW, NO. 152, Thames-ſtreet.

Newport, May 23, 1806.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER

HAS FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of Virginia Corn.
100 barrels ſuperfine Flour.
And 1000 new Oak Staves.

Newport, May 3, 1806.

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

ONE Hundred and thirty acres of Land, lying and being in Exeter, in the county of Waſhington, and ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, &c with a houſe, barn, and corn-crib thereon ſtanding ; is well watered, and ſufficient wood for firing, and about five miles from Wickford.—For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

NICHOLAS GARDNER,
(Son of Ezekiel.

Exeter, May 6, 1806.

State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations. } *May* 13, 1806.

THE Creditors of *Benjamin Marſhall* of Newport, in the county of Newport mariner, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport, on the ſecond Monday of June next, then and there to ſhew cauſe, if any they may have, why his petition, for the benefit of an act paſſed in the year 1756. for the relief of inſolvent debtors, ought not to be granted

SAMUEL EDDY, *Secr'y.*

New Importation of VALUABLE BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale, at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, No. 1, Long Wharf,

A new and extenſive Aſſortment of CHOICE BOOKS, chiefly of the Beſt and latest London editions ; among which are many new, valuable and elegant Works.

The following are a few of them, viz.

LORD Bacon's Works, 10 vols. 8vo calf, gilt, extra.
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Beloe's Herodotus, 4 vols
Murphy's Tacitus 4 vols.
Beloe's Aulus Gellius, 3 vols
Baker's new Tranſlation of Livy's Roman Hiſtory 6 vols.
Thompſon's Suetonius 1 vol 8vo
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Melmoth's Cicero's Letters, 3 vols vo
Melmoth's Pliny's Letters, 2 vols. 12mo
Middleton's Life of Cicero, 3 vols 8vo
Gifford's Juvenal, 3 vols

And a great variety of other new and valuable Works, the whole of which will be ſold as cheap as at any Book-Store in America.

Newport, May 2, 1806.

FOR SALE, BY

CHARLES C. HOSKINS & CO.

At their STORE, No. 112 *&* 115, *Thames-Street,*

TWENTY Barrels of ſuperfine and fine Flour.
Half Barrels Do.
7 Tons Hemp.
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck.
Ruſſia Sheeting.
Sheet Lead.
4 and 6 lb. Iron Shot.
Seine and ſewing Twine.
Nails ; Brads, and Tacks.
Bunting ; red, white and blue.
Ship-Chandlery ; Crockery and Glaſs Ware.

Alſo a general aſſortment of Weſt-India Goods, Wholeſale and Retail.

N. B. Juſt received and for ſale as above, 6 pipes 4th and 2d proof Old Cognac Brandy ; boxes Bourdeaux Claret, of two dozen bottles each, of a ſuperior quality.

Newport, April 18, 1806.

ALBERT W. GARDINER,

No. 108, Thames-Street,

Has just received an extensive assortment of

Staple and Fancy Goods :

AMONG WHICH ARE

AN elegant aſſortment of lateſt faſhion ſuperfine and common Calicoes
Chintzes and Copperplates
A large aſſortment of India Cottons and Iriſh Linens
Scotch and India Book-Muſlins
Pequet, Leno, and Carronade Muſlins, figured and plain
Rich laced and tambboured Muſlins
Japan Ditto
Checked and plain Muſlins
Ladies rich and common Veils
Laced and figured Handkerchiefs
Habit Do.
Figured Cap-Patterns
Lace Trimmings
Lace Net Muſlins
Laced, figured, and plain Crapes. all colours
Figured Satins and Sarcenets
Rich ground Trimmings
Silk Gloves and Mitts
Ladies Armlets
Silver, cotton, and ſilk Cords, Buttons, &c.
Velvet Bindings
Elegant Necklaces
Plain and ornametused Combs
Rich and common Fans
Barcelona Handkerchiefs
Silk Shawls
Lace Cambricks
Do. tamboured Muſlin Do.
Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs
Common and ſuperfine Dimity
6-4 cambrick Dimity
4-4 and 6-4 cotton Cambricks figured
Checked and hair-corded Cambricks
Black Sattins
Florence Luteſtrings
An elegant aſſortment of cotton, ſilk and thread Laces
Ladies and Gentlemen's cotton and ſilk Hoſe
Silk and cotton Umbrellas
An aſſortment of ladies Parafols
Black and coloured Cambricks
Cotton Ginghams
Yellow and blue Nankeens
Veſtings
An elegant aſſortment of Kid Shoes, very low.

Also, Newest-Faſhion London

Dreſs Hats and Bonnets ;

CONSISTING OF

A few elegant white Imperial Chip Hats
Few do. figured Crape Dreſs Bonnets
Do. Engliſh Walking Bonnets
Do. elegant Primroſe Bonnets, with wreaths
Do. Gipſey Willow Bonnets
Large Engliſh Cane and Willow Hats
Willow and figured Satin French Bonnets.

An elegant Aſſortment of

Artificial Flowers, Wreaths, &c.

Elegant Gilt PLUMES ; White ſilk Buſſoons ; Shoe Roſſetts ; Neweſt-faſhioned WIGS and FRESETTS. *Newport, May* 16, 1806.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have juſt received, in addition to their former aſſortment, a ſupply of new Goods, purchaſed in New-York with caſh, which they are determined to ſell as low by wholeſale or retail, as can anywhere be purchaſed in Newport ; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Beſt ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Caſſimeres
Fine ſhirting Cottons
Iriſh Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Caſſimeres
Mens fine cotton Hoſe
Mens black and white Engliſh ſilk ditto
Mens white and black ſilk Gloves
Black Crapes, Parafoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins &c.
Durants and Ruſſells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Luteſtring Umbrellas
India Cotton, tdifferent qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muſlins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit ſilk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do
Sattins and Modes
French and India Luteſtrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 ſilk netted Shawls
Chambray Muſlins
Very cheap India and Engliſh Calicoes, &c &c. &c.

Newport, June 4, 1805.

THE Creditors of *John Phillips*, of Richmond, in the county of Waſhington, an inſolvent debtor, are hereby notified, that they bring in and prove their demands within Nine months from the date hereof before us the ſubſcribers. who are appointed aſſignees to ſaid inſolvent's eſtate.—That three meetings will be held for that purpoſe on the ſecond day of June, the twenty-fifth day of Auguſt, and the firſt Monday of February next, at the dwelling houſe of *Charles Barker*, in South-Kingſtown—Thoſe who ſhall neglect to comply with this notice, will be foreclоſed by the act, entitled "An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors."

DAVID DOUGLASS
JOHN T. NICHOLS
JOHN HAGADORN } *Aſſignees.*

South-Kingstown, May 3, 1806.

BOWEN & ENNIS

Offer for Sale,

At their Store on Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA and Windward-Iſland Rum, by the hogſhead or barrel
Molaſſes by do. do.
Holland Gin by pipe or barrel
Brown Sugar by hogſhead, barrel or box
Loaf-Sugar
Coffee by the bag
French Brandy by the barrel
Superfine Flour by do.
Philadelphia and Swedes Iron, flat and ſquare bars
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck
Sewing Twine
Rice by the caſk
Madeira Wine by the pipe, half pipe, or quarter-caſk
Caboofes. Anchors, Aſh Oars, Roſin, Tar and Turpentine
Cedar Shingles
White and black Oak hogſhead Staves
About 700 buſhels Bonaviſta Salt, and
A ſmall aſſortment of Ship-Chandlery, and Groceries, at retail. as uſual.

Newport. May 9, 1806.

A NEW STORE.

SALLY M. SMITH & CO.

Reſpectfully informs the Public,

THAT they have opened a new and faſhionable aſſortment of Engliſh, India, and French GOODS—in the ſtore lately improved by Mr. *Stephen T. Northam*. NO 102, Thames-ſtreet. —The Goods were purchaſed for caſh and will be ſold at a very ſmall advance—They flatter themſelves that the prices and qualities of their Goods, together with the attendance given, will excite public attention, and merit their favours.

Newport, May 16, 1806.

JAMES HAMMOND

Has for Sale,

At the Store lately occupied by Rhodes and Hammond, Wholesale and Retail,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, 4th-proof French and Barcelona Brandy
Holland Geneva
Havanna and brown Sugars
Loaf and Baſtard do.
Sherry Wine, New-York Soap
Excellent Retailing Molaſſes
Souchong Tea, Pepper, Muſtard, Ginger
French and Spaniſh Float Indigo
Superfine Flour, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Thoſe who are indebted to the late firm of *Rhodes & Hammond*, will pleaſe to call at the ſtore of James Hammond for the ſettlement of the ſame ; and thoſe who have demands on the ſaid firm, to exhibit the ſame for ſettlement as above.

Newport. May 9, 1806.

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed adminiſtrator on the eſtate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, merchant, deceaſed, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby repoſed in him, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment ; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, June 22, 1805.

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf; the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Peterſburgh, conſiſting of

90 Tons clean Hemp;
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do. }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches ſquare.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.

Ruſſia and Raven s Duck, of the firſt Quality, for ſale, by

SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,

For Caſh, or unqueſtionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.

TO BE LET,

A LOT of Land adjoining the Duck Manufactory, containing about four acres.

ALSO,

A Houſe, ſituated in Bridge-Street, next weſt of Capt. Gilbert Chaſe's, in good repair, and provided with an aqueduct from the fountain ; being convenient for a ſmall family.—For terms apply to

JOHN TOWNSEND.

Newport, April 11, 1806.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

THE BRIG GERMAN PEGGY, burthen One hundred and ſeven Tons ; in good order, and ready to take a cargo on board.—Apply to Stephen T. Northam, at his ſtore on Mr. William Langley's Wharf. —Who has for ſale St. Croix's Sugar by the hogſhead or barrel ; Havanna Sugar by the box ; good retailing Molaſſes, and New-England Rum by the hogſhead, North-Carolina Hams and Bacon ; Corn, Tar ; Turpentine and Roſin ; and 12,000 firſt quality of white-oak hogſhead Staves and H[illegible]g. *Newport, May* 16. 1806.

JOSIAH C SHAW,

Informs the Public in general, and his Friends in particular,

THAT he has opened an Office, No. 155, Thames-ſtreet, where he will be happy to tranſact buſineſs in the line of his profeſſion.—Particular attention will be paid to Conveyancing. in all its various branches, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, May 9, 1806.

POETRY.

PITY's TEAR.

WHEN fanned by Zephyr's balmy wing,
Sweet is the rofy breath of Spring;
Illufions fweet the foul beguile,
When bluſhing Beauty deigns to ſmile;
But ſweetneſs more intenſely dear,
Diſtils from Pity's melting tear.

Mild is the Evening's parting beam,
Reflected from the ſilver ſtream,
In ſofter beams of ſhadowy light,
Still milder ſhines the queen of night:
But Virtue's mildeſt rays appear,
Enſhrined in Pity's lucid tear.

By memory waked, the penſive eye
Reviews paſt ſcenes of tender joy;
Such ſcenes, though ſad, we fondly love,
So plaintive mourns the widowed dove,
Yet plaints more tender far appear,
When Pity drops the ſoothing tear.

Dear to the blooming flagrant flowers,
Are vernal ſuns and genial ſhowers,
To lovers dear the magic name,
Which vibrates thro' the impaſſioned frame;
But ah! more exquiſitely dear,
The bliſs that flows from Pity's tear.

Ah! ne'er may hollow Art ſupply
With mimic tears the ſtreaming eye,
Nor pleaſure's ſoft alluring ſpells,
Seduce the heart where pity dwells,
But ſenſibility be near,
To prompt the ſweet voluptuous tear.

When dark diſtreſs with looks unkind,
Freezes the warm ingenuous mind,
And dead to Sorrow's various moan,
Would weep but for itſelf alone;
May generous ſympathy be there,
And pity's meek diſſolving tear:

Take, conqueror, take the mind you ſeek,
The widow's tear, the orphan's ſhriek;
Let Glory's blood-ſtained wreath be thine,
The ſacred pulſe of Pity mine;
Mine—what to Heaven itſelf is dear,
The pathos of her ſimple tear.

HOUSE PAPER.

Just received, and for ſale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY,

A NEW Aſſortment of PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERS.—As cheap as ever.

Newport, May 23, 1806.

Feſſenden's Original Poems.

JUST received, and for ſale at the office of the Newport Mercury, Original Poems by Feſſenden, author of Terrible Tractoration, and Democracy Unveiled—1 vol. 12mo.

Theſe original Poems, are principally burleſque, and will doubtleſs highly amuſe the admirers of the humourous author of Democracy Unveiled, and Tractoration. *Newport May* 23, 1806.

ALBERT W. GARDINER,

No. 108, *Thames-Street;*

HAS juſt received an elegant aſſortment of Scotch and ingrain Floor CARPETING, which he will ſell on low and eaſy terms.

Newport, May 23, 1806.

JOB SHEARMAN,

HAS juſt Received an extenſive and well-choſen Aſſortment of Engliſh, India and French GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon.—Alſo men's beaver, thread and cotton Gloves.—Manufactory and cotton Stripes, Bed-Ticks and Yarn, as uſual.

He has juſt received a conſignment of one Bale Ticklingburgs, ſuitable for light Sails, or Bed-Sackings, &c. which he will ſell very low, by the piece or leſs quantity.

Newport, 5th mo 23d 1806.

NOTICE.

MANIFESTS—Conſignee's Entries—and Bills of Sale for Regiſtered and Enrolled Veſſels, as required at the Cuſtom-Houſe—made out at the Office of JOSIAH C. SHAW, No. 153, Thames-ſtreet.

Newport, May 23, 1806.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER

HAS FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of Virginia Corn.
100 barrels ſuperfine Flour.
And 1000 new Oak Staves.

Newport, May 3, 1806.

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

ONE Hundred and thirty acres of Land, lying and being in Exeter, in the county of Waſhington, and ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, &c. with a houſe, barn, and corn-crib thereon ſtanding; is well watered, and ſufficient wood for firing, and about five miles from Wickford.—For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

NICHOLAS GARDNER,
(*Son of Ezekiel.*

Exeter, May 6, 1806.

State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations. } *May* 13, 1806.

THE Creditors of *Benjamin Marſhall* of Newport, in the county of Newport mariner, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport, on the ſecond Monday of June next, then and there to ſhew cauſe, if any they may have, why his petition, for the benefit of an act paſſed in the year 1756, for the relief of inſolvent debtors, ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'y.*

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JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale, at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, No. 1, Long Wharf,

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Rollin's method of teaching and ſtudying the Belles-Lettres; or an introduction to languages, poetry, rhetoric, hiſtory, moral philoſophy, phyſics, &c 4 vols 8vo
Lord Kaimes on Education, 1 vol. 8vo
The complete Works of Robertſon, comprehending his hiſtory of America, hiſtory of Scotland, hiſtory of India, and his hiſtory of the reign of the Emperor Charles V. with the author's laſt emendations and additions; to which is prefixed an account of the life and writings of the author, by Dugald Stewart, F. R. S.—13 vols. 8vo London 1804.
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Moores Fables for the Female Sex, embelliſhed with elegant engravings, 1 vol 12mo
New Bath Guide, 1 vol 12mo
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And a great variety of other new and valuable Works, the whole of which will be ſold as cheap as at any Book-Store in America.

Newport, May 2, 1806.

FOR SALE, BY

CHARLES C. HOSKINS & CO.

At their STORE, No. 112 & 115, *Thames-Street,*

TWENTY Barrels of ſuperfine and fine Flour.
Half Barrels Do.
7 Tons Hemp.
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck.
Ruſſia Sheeting.
Sheet Lead.
4 and 6 lb. Iron Shot.
Seine and ſewing Twine.
Nails; Brads, and Tacks.
Bunting; red, white and blue.
Ship-Chandlery; Crockery and Glaſs Ware.

Alſo a general aſſortment of Weſt-India Goods, Wholeſale and Retail.

N. B. Juſt received and for ſale as above, 6 pipes 4th and 2d proof Old Cognac Brandy; boxes Bourdeaux Claret, of two dozen bottles each, of a ſuperior quality.

Newport, April 18, 1806.

ALBERT W. GARDINER,

No. 108, Thames-Street,

Has just received an extenſive aſſortment of

Staple and Fancy Goods:

AMONG WHICH ARE

AN elegant aſſortment of lateſt faſhion ſuperfine and common Calicoes
Chintzes and Copperplates
A large aſſortment of India Cottons and Iriſh Linens
Scotch and India Book-Muſlins
Pequet, Leno, and Carronade Muſlins, figured and plain
Rich laced and tambboured Muſlins
Japan Ditto
Checked and plain Muſlins
Ladies rich and common Veils
Laced and figured Handkerchiefs
Habit Do.
Figured Cap-Patterns
Lace Trimmings
Lace Net Muſlins
Laced, figured, and plain Crapes, all colours
Figured Satins and Sarcenets
Rich ground Trimmings
Silk Gloves and Mitts
Ladies Armlets
Silver, cotton, and ſilk Cords, Buttons, &c.
Velvet Bindings
Elegant Necklaces
Plain and ornametused Combs
Rich and common Fans
Barcelona Handkerchiefs
Silk Shawls
Lace Cambricks
Do. tamboured Muſlin Do.
Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs
Common and ſuperfine Dimity
6-4 cambrick Dimity
4-4 and 6-4 cotton Cambricks figured
Checked and hair-corded Cambricks
Black Sattins
Florence Luteſtrings
An elegant aſſortment of cotton, ſilk and thread Laces
Ladies and Gentlemen's cotton and ſilk Hoſe
Silk and cotton Umbrellas
An aſſortment of ladies Parafols
Black and coloured Cambricks
Cotton Ginghams
Yellow and blue Nankeens
Veſtings
An elegant aſſortment of Kid Shoes, very low.

Alſo, Newest-Faſhion London

Dreſs Hats and Bonnets;

CONSISTING OF

A few elegant white Imperial Chip Hats
Few do. figured Crape Dreſs Bonnets
Do. Engliſh Walking Bonnets
Do. elegant Primroſe Bonnets, with wreaths
Do. Gipſey Willow Bonnets
Large Engliſh Cane and Willow Hats
Willow and figured Satin French Bonnets.

An elegant Aſſortment of

Artificial Flowers, Wreaths, &c.

Elegant Gilt PLUMES; White ſilk Buſſoons; Shoe Roſſetts; Neweſt-faſhioned WIGS and FRESETTS. *Newport, May* 16, 1806.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have juſt received, in addition to their former aſſortment, a ſupply of new Goods, purchaſed in New-York with caſh, which they are determined to ſell as low by wholeſale or retail, as can anywhere be purchaſed in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Beſt ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Caſſimeres
Fine ſhirting Cottons
Iriſh Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Caſſimeres
Mens fine cotton Hoſe
Mens black and white Engliſh ſilk ditto
Mens white and black ſilk Gloves
Black Crapes, Paraſoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins &c.
Durants and Ruſſells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Luteſtring Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muſlins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit ſilk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do
Sattins and Modes
French and India Luteſtrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5-4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 ſilk netted Shawls
Chambray Muſlins
Very cheap India and Engliſh Calicoes, &c &c. &c.

Newport, June 4, 1805.

THE Creditors of *John Phillips*, of Richmond, in the county of Waſhington, an inſolvent debtor, are hereby notified, that they bring in and prove their demands within Nine months from the date hereof before us the ſubſcribers, who are appointed aſſignees to ſaid inſolvent's eſtate.—That three meetings will be held for that purpoſe on the ſecond day of June, the twenty-fifth day of Auguſt, and the firſt Monday of February next, at the dwelling-houſe of *Charles Barker*, in South-Kingſtown—Thoſe who ſhall neglect to comply with this notice, will be foreclоſed by the act, entitled "An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors."

DAVID DOUGLASS
JOHN T. NICHOLS
JOHN HAGADORN } *Aſſignees.*

South-Kingstown, May 3, 1806.

BOWEN & ENNIS

Offer for Sale,

At their Store on Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA and Windward-Iſland Rum, by the hogſhead or barrel
Molaſſes by do. do.
Holland Gin by pipe or barrel
Brown Sugar by hogſhead, barrel or box
Loaf-Sugar
Coffee by the bag
French Brandy by the barrel
Superfine Flour by do.
Philadelphia and Swedes Iron, flat and ſquare bars
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck
Sewing Twine
Rice by the caſk
Madeira Wine by the pipe, half pipe, or quarter-caſk
Caboofes. Anchors, Aſh Oars, Roſin, Tar and Turpentine
Cedar Shingles
White and black Oak hogſhead Staves
About 700 buſhels Bonaviſta Salt, and
A ſmall aſſortment of Ship-Chandlery, and Groceries, at retail, as uſual.

Newport, May 9, 1806.

A NEW STORE.

SALLY M. SMITH & CO.

Reſpectfully informs the Public,

THAT they have opened a new and faſhionable aſſortment of Engliſh, India, and French GOODS—in the ſtore lately improved by Mr. *Stephen T. Northam*, NO 102, Thames-ſtreet.—The Goods were purchaſed for caſh, and will be ſold at a very ſmall advance—They flatter themſelves that the prices and qualities of their Goods, together with the attendance given, will excite public attention, and merit their favours.

Newport, May 16, 1806.

JAMES HAMMOND

Has for Sale,

At the Store lately occupied by Rhodes and Hammond, Wholeſale and Retail,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, 4th-proof
French and Barcelona Brandy
Holland Geneva
Havanna and brown Sugars
Loaf and Baſtard do.
Sherry Wine, New-York Soap
Excellent Retailing Molaſſes
Souchong Tea, Pepper, Muſtard, Ginger
French and Spaniſh Float Indigo
Superfine Flour, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Thoſe who are indebted to the late firm of *Rhodes & Hammond*, will pleaſe to call at the ſtore of James Hammond for the ſettlement of the ſame; and thoſe who have demands on the ſaid firm, to exhibit the ſame for ſettlement as above.

Newport, May 9, 1806.

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed adminiſtrator on the eſtate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, merchant, deceaſed, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby repoſed in him, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, June 22, 1805.

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf; the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Peterſburgh, conſiſting of

90 Tons clean Hemp;
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do. }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches ſquare.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.

Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, of the firſt Quality, for ſale, by

SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,

For Caſh, or unqueſtionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.

TO BE LET,

A LOT of Land adjoining the Duck Manufactory, containing about four acres.

ALSO,

A Houſe, ſituated in Bridge-Street, next weſt of Capt. Gilbert Chaſe's, in good repair, and provided with an aqueduct from the fountain; being convenient for a ſmall family.—For terms apply to

JOHN TOWNSEND.

Newport, April 11, 1806.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

THE BRIG GERMAN PEGGY, burthen One hundred and ſeven Tons; in good order, and ready to take a cargo on board.—Apply to Stephen T. Northam, at his ſtore on Mr. William Langley's Wharf.—Who has for ſale St. Croix's Sugar by the hogſhead or barrel; Havanna Sugar by the box; good retailing Molaſſes, and New-England Rum by the hogſhead, North-Carolina Hams and Bacon; Corn, Tar; Turpentine and Roſin; and 12,000 firſt quality of white-oak hogſhead Staves and Heading. *Newport, May* 16. 1806.

JOSIAH C SHAW,

Informs the Public in general, and his Friends in particular,

THAT he has opened an Office, No. 155, Thames-ſtreet, where he will be happy to tranſact buſineſs in the line of his profeſſion.—Particular attention will be paid to Conveyancing, in all its various branches, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, May 9, 1806.